## PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL LETTER

(Small Entity)

Docket No. 70272-0057

## TO THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

mitted herewith for filing under 35	U.S.C. 111 and 37 C.F.R.	1.53 is the patent application of:
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Robin Anthony COOPER; Nigel BARKER; Roy KNOX

For: METHOD OF MAKING A COSMETIC COVER

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Verified Statement(s) to Establish Small Entity Status Under 37 C.F.R. 1.9 and 1.27.

Other: Specification, Claims & Abstract = 10 pgs

#### **CLAIMS AS FILED**

For	#Filed	#Allowed	#Extra		Rate	Fee
Tatal Claims	15	- 20 =	0	x	\$9.00	\$0.00
indep. Claims	4	- 3 =	1	x	\$40.00	\$40.00
Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable)						\$0.00
BASIC FEE \$355.00						

application.

A check in the amount of

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- ☑ Credit any overpayment.
- ☑ Charge any additional filing fees required under 37 C.F.R. 1.16 and 1.17.
- ☐ Charge the issue fee set in 37 C.F.R. 1.18 at the mailing of the Notice of Allowance,

pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.311(b).

Dated: October 13, 2000

Signature

Conrad J. Clark, Reg. No. 30,340

Clark & Brody

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cc:

VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY  STATUS (37 CFR 1.9(f) AND 1.27 (c)) - SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN  Docket No. 70272-0057					
Ser	ial No.	Filing Date October 13, 2000	Patent No.		Issue Date
Applicant/ Patentee:	Cooper, et al.				
Invention:	Method Of Mak	ring A Cosmetic Cover			
I hereby de	clare that I am:				
		mall business concern identified mall business concern empowe		ern ider	ntified below:
NAME OF (	CONCERN: R	SLSteeper Ltd.			
ADDRESS	OF CONCERN:	51 Riverside, Medway City Esta	ate, Rochester, Kent ME2 4DP,	England	
of Title 35, Tot exceed average over basis during directly or in the power.	I.3-18, and reprodunited States Co 500 persons. For the previous to g each of the pa directly, one conver to control bot clare that rights	ove-identified small business coduced in 37 CFR 1.9(d), for purpose, in that the number of empor purposes of this statement, (fiscal year of the concern of the ay periods of the fiscal year, ancern controls or has the powerh.  under contract or law have been to the above identified invention	rposes of paying reduced fees loyees of the concern, including 1) the number of employees of e persons employed on a full-tand (2) concerns are affiliates or to control the other, or a third in conveyed to and remain with	under S g those the bus ime, pa of each d party o	Section 41(a) and (b) of its affiliates, does siness concern is the rt-time or temporary of other when either, or parties controls or
the specification filed herewith with title as listed above.					
<ul><li>the application identified above.</li><li>the patent identified above.</li></ul>					
If the rights held by the above-identified small business concern are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights to the invention is listed on the next page and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who could not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e).					

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## TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

BE IT KNOWN THAT WE, ROBIN ANTHONY COOPER, a British subject, of 18 Oak Hill, Epsom, Surrey KT18 7BT, England, NIGEL BARKER, a British subject, of 7 Wynlea Close, Crawley Down, West Sussex RH10 4HP, England, and ROY KNOX, a British subject, of 140 Harrogate Road, Yeadon, West Yorkshire LS19 6AH, England, have invented a certain new and useful

# METHOD OF MAKING A COSMETIC COVER

of which the following is a specification:

# ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A method of making a cosmetic cover comprising coating the interior of a mould with successive layers of one or more curable materials. An outer such layer is provided with means to create a non-homogeneous colour effect in that layer, and at least an inner such layer is provided with means to create a background colour, for the said outer layer, in the said inner layer.

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## A method of making a cosmetic cover

The present invention relates to a method of making a cosmetic cover comprising coating the interior of a mould with successive layers of one or more curable materials.

Such a method has already been proposed in which each layer contains different pigments at different loadings to produce the desired overall colouring for the cover.

One disadvantage of a cover made by such a method is that the colouring is not very realistic.

It is an aim of the present invention to obviate this disadvantage.

Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a method as set out in the opening paragraph of the present specification, in which at least an outer such layer is provided with means to create a non-homogeneous colour effect in that layer, and at least an inner such layer is provided with means to create a background colour, for the said outer layer, in the said inner layer.

It will be appreciated here that the outermost layer of the cover is the layer which is first-formed in the moulding.

The total number of layers with which the interior of the mould is coated may be three or more.

The said one or more curable materials may comprise a liquid monomer. Alternatively, or in addition, the said one or more materials may comprise a semi-liquid

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monomer.

The said means to create a non-homogeneous colour effect may be in the form of coloured lengths of fibres. Alternatively, they may comprise a variation in the thixotropy of the said one or more curable materials. Alternatively, the means to create a non-homogeneous colour effect may comprise dye-containing capsules having a form which will allow the passage of dye material within them into the layer during or after the curing process. Thus, the passing of the dye into the layer from the capsules may be caused by the curing process itself, or alternatively for example upon the exposure of the layer to sunlight.

Alternatively, such dyes could be introduced as solids, such as powders or crystals, or liquids directly into the layer.

The dyes used might be sensitive to light, such as for example polychromatic dyes.

The present invention extends to a method of making 20 a coloured layer of material comprising introducing a dyestuff in a curable or cured layer to provide a non-homogeneous coloured layer.

The present invention also extends to a method of making a coloured layer of material comprising varying the thixotropy of one or more curable materials from which such a layer is made, thereby to produce a non-homogeneous colour effect in the layer.

An example of a method of making a cosmetic cover in

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accordance with the present invention is illustrated in the accompanying diagrammatic drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows an elevational perspective side view of apparatus for effecting the method; and

Figure 2 shows an axial sectional view of a product of that method.

Figure 1 shows an elongate mould 10 with a closed generally hemispherical base 12 held on an axis of a rotary drum 14 by means of foam packing 16 between the walls of the drum 14 and the mould 10. The mould 10 has an outer open end 18 projecting beyond front end faces 20 of the foam packing 16. To assist in the insertion of the mould 10 in the foam packing 16 within the drum 14, the drum is in two halves, which are hinged together and which are held in a closed position by means of toggle clamps 22.

Around the periphery of the drum 14 at its forward end, there is a toothed drive ring 24 engaged by a toothed wheel 26 of a drive roller 28. The drum 14 is also supported by an idle roller 30 spaced apart horizontally from the drive roller 28.

A probe 32 extends axially within the mould 10 to feed warm air into the interior thereof, which enters the probe 32 from a tube 34 connected to a source of warm air (not shown).

When the apparatus is used, the mould 10 outside the drum 14 is filled with a curable silicone fluid. The mould 10 is then emptied, the viscous nature of the

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silicone fluid being such as to leave a coating on the interior of the mould 10.

The latter is then placed in the foam packing 16 of the drum 14 as shown in Figure 1 and the drum 14 is rotated by the drive roller 28 about the axis of the the arrow in Figure 1. drum. as shown by a Simultaneously, hot air is fed through the hose 34 into the probe 32, from which it exits into the interior of the mould 10. Eventually, hot air along with the solvent vapour of the silicone fluid escapes through the open end 18 of the mould 10. During this process strongly coloured short-length fibres are fed into the interior of This may be accomplished through the same the mould 10. It produces a non-homogeneous colour effect in probe 32. the layer thus formed. Eventually, the silicone gels to form a first layer on the interior of the mould 10.

The mould 10 is now removed from the drum 14, and is once again filled with silicone fluid, which again is then tipped out from the mould 10. This further amount of fluid silicone is dyed uniformly to provide a background colour for the layer already created.

The second layer of silicone is gelled in the same way as the first, by placing the mould in the drum 14, rotating the latter and simultaneously passing hot air into the interior of the drum 14. The resulting cured silicone layers are then removed from the mould 10. They constitute a cover as shown in Figure 2 having an outer layer 40 and an inner layer 42. The outer layer has a

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non-homogeneous colour effect created by the presence of the non-uniformly distributed fibres 44. The cover 36 also has an inner layer 42 providing a background colour for the outer layer 40. This cover 36 has a realistic skin-like appearance and is therefore particularly suitable for a prosthesis.

In an alternative method of creating such a cover, which will not now be described with reference to any particular Figures in the drawings, a mould like the mould 10 is heated in an oven. It is then removed from the oven and vinyl chloride monomer is poured into the mould. The mould is then emptied and the mould with a layer of the monomer on its interior, is replaced in the oven.

Either just before or during the heating of this layer of monomer, brightly coloured short-length fibres are scattered on to this layer so as to produce a non-homogeneous colour effect in that layer.

20 polyvinyl chloride, the mould is removed from the oven and a further amount of vinyl chloride monomer is poured into the mould to fill the latter. The liquid monomer is again tipped out so that the second layer of the monomer is left on the polymerised layer. This second layer is uniformly covered with a dye to create a background cover for the first layer. The mould is then re-inserted into the oven and the second layer is polymerised. Once the curing process is complete, the cover is removed from the

mould and, although it is made of a different substance, looks substantially the same as the cover shown in Figure 2.

modifications to the variations and Numerous illustrated method may occur to the reader without taking 5 the resulting method outside the scope of the present For example, there may be three or more invention. layers altogether in the finished cover, providing there is at least one outer layer having a non-homogeneous colour effect, and at least one inner layer providing a 10 background colour. Further printing may be applied on the exterior of the cover 36 shown in Figure 2 to enhance further. even effect colouring overall the Alternatively, further colouring could be injected into 15

the surface of the cover 36 to this end.

The fluid silicone or vinyl chloride monomer and resulting cured material in the layer 40 itself has no pigment loading, or a very low pigment loading, the final effected being colouring effect in the 40 layer substantially solely by the strongly coloured short fibres 44 in these examples.

Materials other than polyvinyl chloride may be used to create the layers. Silicone or polyurethane could be used.

Curing of the monomer may be by chemical means 25 rather than by heating.

The mould 10 may be of a different shape, and may comprise more than one part.

### We claim:

- 1. A method of making a cosmetic cover comprising coating the interior of a mould with successive layers of one or more curable materials, wherein at least an outer
- such layer is provided with means to create a non-homogeneous colour effect in that layer, and at least an inner such layer is provided with means to create a background colour, for the said outer layer, in the said inner layer.
- 2. A method of making a cosmetic cover according to claim 1, wherein the total number of layers with which the interior of the mould is coated is three or more.
  - 3. A method of making a cosmetic cover according to claim 1, wherein the said one or more curable materials comprise a liquid monomer.
  - 4. A method of making a cosmetic cover according to claim 1, wherein the said one or more materials comprise a semi-liquid monomer.
- 5. A method of making a cosmetic cover according to 20 claim 1, wherein the said means to create a nonhomogeneous colour effect are in the form of coloured lengths of fibres.
  - 6. A method of making a cosmetic cover according to claim 1, wherein the said means to create a non-
- 25 homogeneous colour effect comprise a variation in the thixotropy of the said one or more curable materials.
  - 7. A method of making a cosmetic cover according to claim 1, wherein the means to create a non-homogeneous

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- colour effect comprise dye-containing capsules having a form which will allow the passage of dye material within them into the layer during or after the curing process.
- 8. A method of making a cosmetic cover according to
- 5 claim 7, wherein the passing of the dye into the layer from the capsules is caused by the curing process itself.
  - 9. A method of making a cosmetic cover according to claim 7, wherein the passing of the dye into the layer from the capsules occurs upon the exposure of the layer to sunlight.
  - 10. A method of making a cosmetic cover according to claim 1, wherein the said means to create a non-homogeneous colour effect comprise a dye introduced directly into the layer.
- 15 11. A method of making a cosmetic cover according to claim 10, wherein the dye used is sensitive to light.
  - 12. A method of making a cosmetic cover according to claim 11, wherein the dye used is a polychromatic dye.
  - 13. A method of making a coloured layer of material comprising introducing a dyestuff in a curable layer to provide a non-homogeneous coloured layer.
  - 14. A method of making a coloured layer of material comprising introducing a dyestuff in a cured layer to provide a non-homogeneous coloured layer.
- 25 15. A method of making a coloured layer of material comprising varying the thixotropy of at least one curable material from which such a layer is made, thereby to produce a non-homogeneous colour effect in the layer.

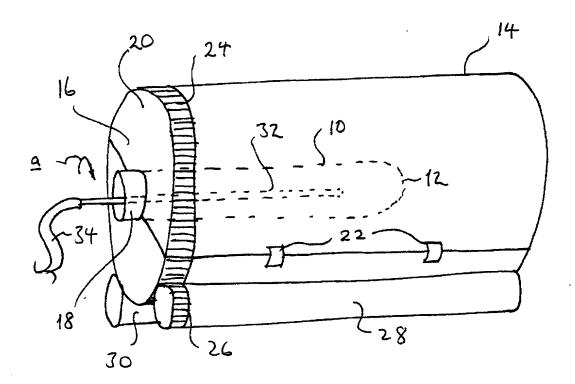


Fig. 1

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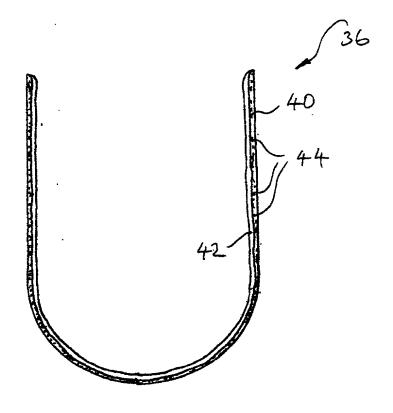


Fig. 2

Docket No.: 70272-0057

## **DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY**

As a below named inventor, I declare that:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name. I believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first, and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter that is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

METHOD OF MAKING A COSMETIC COVER

X	the specification of which was filed onamended on	ch is attached hereto.	as patent application Serial No	<u> </u>	, and (if applicable) was
hereby:	state that I have reviewed a	and understand the contents of the ab	ove identified specification, including the c	aims, as amended by an	y amendment referred to above.
acknow	ledge the duty to disclose i	nformation of which I am aware and w	hich is material to the examination of the	oatent application in acco	rdance with 37 CFR §1.56.
hereby pplication	claim foreign priority bene on which designates at least certificate, or PCT Interna	efits under 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d) or st one country other than the United 9	§365(b) of any foreign application(s) for	patent or inventor's cert ed below, by checking the	tificate, or §365(a) of any PCT International e space, any foreign application for patent or
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nsofar a paragrap petween	s the subject matter of ea h of 35 U.S.C. §112, I act the filing date of the prior a	ch of the claims of this application is knowledge the duty to disclose inform pplication and the national or PCT into	s not disclosed in the prior United States nation known to me which is material to t emational filing date of this application.	or PCT International ap he patentability as define	ignating the United States, listed below and, plication in the manner provided by the first and in 37 CFR §1.56 which became available
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aich un vith fall	dersigned applicant here	by appoints CONRAD J. CLARK ( rosecute the subject application and	Registration No. 30,340) and CHRIST I to transact all business in the Patent a	OPHER W. BRODY (R nd Trademark Office co	egistration No. 33,613), as his attorneys nnected therewith.
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h <mark>ere</mark> by o	declare that all statements note with the knowledge that the state of	nade herein of my own knowledge are	true and that all statement made on information are punishable by fine or imprisonmen	ation and belief are believe	ed to be true; and further that these statements 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and
- ull nam	e of sole or first inventor.	Robin Anthony Cooper			
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\_\_\_ Fourth and subsequent joint inventors are listed on second sheet